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R E P O R T

OF

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL

OF MARYLAND,

TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

JANUARY SESSION, 1860.

R E P O R T .

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

ANNAPO利S, December 30, 1859.

To THE HONORABLE,

THE LEGISLATURE OF MARYLAND:

In obedience to the Act of 1852, chapter 365, I have the honor to report to the Legislature of Maryland, that since the 10th of March, 1858, drafts have been drawn upon the Ordnance Department, Washington city, on account of the annual quota of arms due to the State of Maryland, by the United States, as per apportionment, authorised by the Act of Congress, 1855, in favor of Uniformed Companies, &c., as per copy of account with Ordnance Department, marked A, together with accompanying Statement of Bonds, received therefor, marked B, and on file in this office.

Statement C, is a report of the State Armorer at Easton, Md., made to this Department, of all the Arms, Equipments, &c., remaining in the Armory at Easton, Md.

Statement D, is a report made by the State Armorer at Frederick, to this Department, of the Arms, &c., in the Armory at Frederick.

Statement E, is a report of the Arms, &c., in the Armory at Annapolis, Md.

It is impossible for the officer here to shew the number of Arms, belonging to the State, which, from an early date, have been issued in favor of Volunteer and other Militia Companies.

STATEMENT A.

Dr. The State of Maryland in account current with the United States for Arms under the Laws of 1808.

WHEN DRAWN.	IN WHOSE FAVOR.	DESCRIPTION OF STORES.	EQUIVA- LENT IN MUSKETS.	4	
1858.					
June 29.	B. A. Schley, Frederick,.....	75 Rifle Muskets and accoutrements,.....	105 $\frac{1}{3}$		
August 3.	Capt. J. Ritchie, “	50 Rifle Muskets “	69		
“ “	“	5000 Maynard's primers,	$\frac{1}{3}$		
October 25.	Major J. P. Warner, Baltimore,.....	150 Rifle Muskets,	163 $\frac{2}{3}$		
Decem'r 8.	Major Chas. C. Egerton,	125 Rifle Muskets and accoutrements,	175		
1859.					
Febr'y 2.	Capt. George W. Bowers, Baltimore,	50 Long Range Rifles and accoutrements,.....	86 $\frac{4}{3}$		
“ 3.	Capt. Ulysses Hobbs, Frederick,.....	50 “ “	83 $\frac{1}{3}$		
“ 11.	A. H. Baker, Calvert College,.....	40 “ “	66 $\frac{1}{3}$		
“ 22.	Capt. Thomas Bowers, Baltimore,.....	60 Rifle Muskets,	70 $\frac{1}{3}$		
March 15.	Andrew H. Stake, Williamsport,.....	60 Waist Belts,			
August 6.	Major J. P. Warner, Baltimore,.....	60 Bayonets and Scabbards,			
	Balance due the State on account of quota for 1859, as per contra,.....	40 Rifle Muskets and accoutrements,	57 $\frac{1}{3}$		
		150 sets Infantry accoutrements,	41 $\frac{1}{3}$		
				49	
					968 $\frac{1}{3}$

By balance due to the State on quota for 1857,.....	239 $\frac{1}{13}$	Muskets.
" quota for 1858,.....	365	"
" " 1859,.....	364	"
	<hr/>	
	968 $\frac{1}{13}$	
	<hr/>	
49		
	<hr/>	

By balance due the State of Maryland, on account of quota for 1859, as per contra, ...

ORDNANCE OFFICE, Washington, Dec'r 16, 1859.

STATEMENT B.

*Statement of Bonds of Uniformed Companies M. M. &c., for
Arms loaned by direction of the Executive.*

1858.		
June 28, ...	Bond of John T. Sinn, B. H. Schley and William B. Rogers, for the United Guards, Frederick county,.....	\$1,000
July 13, ...	Bond of John Ritchie, Anthony Z. Kimmel, William Glessner, Philip H. Sinn and William P. Rice, for the "Junior Defenders,"	1,000
October 16,	Bond of Joseph P. Warner, D. E. Woodburn and Frisby Lloyd, for "Battalion Baltimore City Guard," Baltimore,.....	2,000
	Bond of Charles C. Egerton, jr., and Samuel S. Mills, for the "Lafayette Guards," Baltimore,.....	600
Decem'r 6,	Bond of Charles C. Egerton, jr., and Samuel S. Mills, for the "Independent Greys," Baltimore,.....	900
1859.		
January 9,.	Bond of George W. Bowers, Alexander S. Rutherford and Epaphroditus Swinney, for the "Wells & McComas Riflemen," Baltimore,	1,000
Jan'ary 29,	Bond of A. H. Baker, Theodore Blume, Louis Dielman, John F. Buffington and Jacob Roop, jr., for Calvert College, Carroll county,.....	500
Feb'y 9,....	Bond of Thomas Bowers, Hiram E. Fox, William H. Hayward, for the "Law Greys," Baltimore,	1,000
March 3....	Bond of Andrew K. Stake, Edward G. W. Kerr, J. H. Hollman, Samuel Holinberger, and John R. Wilson, for the "Williamsport Guards," Washington county,.....	1,000
March 18,.	Bond of Ulysses Hobbs, Walter Sanders, and Hiram Bartgis, for the "Independent Riflemen," Frederick,	1,000

STATEMENT C.

*An Inventory of all the Arms and Equipments, and Camp
Equipage, remaining in the Armory at Easton, Md., 1859:*

480 muskets with bayonets, in good order.
 30 do. without bayonets, good. ~~100~~
 19 rifles, in good order.
 8 pistols, in good order.
 231 muskets, condemned.
 44 rifles, condemned.
 20 small swords, good.
 77 nipples.
 36 screw-drivers and wrenches.
 460 holsters, in bad order.
 391 cartridge boxes, condemned.
 217 cannon balls, 12 lbs.
 802 do. do. 6 "
 455 do. do. 4 "
 1 do. do. 3 "
 46 do. do. 2 "
 17 do. do. 1 lb.
 521½ lbs. musket balls.
 14,000 musket cartridges.
 1,200 gun flints.
 2 cannon, mounted, six pounders.
 3 do. unmounted, six pounders.
 1 old gun carriage.
 100 rifle pouches.
 17 horse pistols, condemned.
 48 horseman's swords.
 205 cartridge boxes.

The above is a true Inventory of all the arms and Accou-
trements in the Armory at Easton, Md. The building is in
very bad order, and needs much repair to protect it from fire.

his
WILLIAM J. ROBERTS,
mark.

Armorer at Easton, Md.

Test—JNO. DONOVAN.

STATEMENT D.

Inventory of all the Arms and Equipments in the Armory at Frederick, Md., and condition of the same, viz:

2 cannon, on carriages, want repairing.
 300 muskets, tolerable good.
 600 do. want repair and cleaning.
 100 do. want repair and bayonets.
 456 do. worthless.
 760 do. in boxes, said to contain 30 per box.
 46 rifles, tolerable good.
 36 do. in bad condition.
 19 pistols, in bad order, want repairing.
 25 swords, 9 of them wanting scabbards.
 35 holsters, and 19 belts, tolerable good.
 350 cartridge boxes, tolerable good.
 200 do. worthless.
 250 wooden canteens, tolerable good.
 30 knapsacks, tolerable good.
 1 tent, and part of another, in bad order.
 400 lbs. bar lead.
 1 keg of flints.
 1,000 wipers.

Received, May 4th, 1859, of Daniel S. Biser, trustee of Cost Biser, six boxes containing 20 brace of pistols, 39 holsters, 40 sabres with belts and 40 body belts.

Loaned to Capt. Ritchie, 50 muskets, with bayonets and cartridge boxes, out of the above number returned; tolerable good, and took his receipt for the same.

To Capt. Hobbs, 46 rifles from the above return.

Yours, respectfully,

VALENTINE A. ALBAUGH,

Armorer, Frederick, Md.

N. BREWER, Adj't. General of Md.

December 26, 1859.

STATEMENT E.

An Inventory of the Arms and Equipments, &c., in the Armory at Annapolis.

- 60 muskets, with bayonets and percussion locks, in good order.
- 132 muskets, percussion locks, without bayonets, good.
- 160 do. flint locks, without bayonets, good.
- 199 do. without locks.
- 40 rifles, State.
- 24 Hall's rifles, flint locks, good.
- 22 do. do. percussions locks, good.
- 32 swords, with scabbards.
- 23 do. without scabbards.
- 4 cannon, mounted, six pounders.
- 1 do. unmounted, six pounder.
- 250 cartridge boxes, all good.
- 2 holsters, good.

The above is a true Inventory of all the Arms, &c., in the Armory at Annapolis.

N. BREWER, of John,
Adjutant General.

The great importance of the reorganization of the Militia, impels me to extend this report somewhat beyond its formal limits ; for which, I hope the warm interest I feel in the subject, may be regarded as a sufficient excuse.

The framers of the New Constitution, seem to have assumed, that the present Militia system is inefficient, and its defects are too evident to require to be pointed out. That some remedy is needed, all agree. The point to be determined is, as to the nature of the remedy, to be applied.

The people of the State cannot be said to be wanting in military spirit, for they have always responded with alacrity, to any call upon them, and at this time numerous organizations, in each county, are calling upon the State authorities for arms, with an earnestness which gives evidence of their deep interest in the subject. And yet, there is no State in the Union which exhibits a more lamentable example of disorganization, in this branch of the public service. The true explanation must be sought in the inefficiency and confusion of the laws regulating the Militia ; and the neglect exhibited by successive Legislatures to amend them. The ninth Article of the Constitution, declares it to be the "duty of the Legislature to pass laws for the enrollment of the Militia:"

"SECTION 1. It shall be the duty of the Legislature to pass laws for the enrollment of the militia ; to provide for districting the State into divisions, brigades, battalions, regiments, and companies, and to pass laws for the effectual encouragement of Volunteer Corps, by some mode which may induce the formation and continuance of at least one volunteer company in every county and division in the city of Baltimore. The company, battalion, and regimental officers, (staff officers excepted) shall be elected by the persons composing their several companies, battalions and regiments."

The only attempt which has been made by the Legislature, to carry into effect, this express injunction, was the passage of the Act of 1852, ch. 365—which falls far short of the Constitutional requirement. This Act applies only to "Uniformed Volunteer Companies," and prescribes the mode in which the Adjutant General shall furnish them with arms, &c. ; but there has been passed no law for "the enrollment of the Militia, for districting the State," or for the encouragement of volunteer corps, except the Act of 1853, ch. 343—which applies exclusively to Volunteer Corps in the city of Baltimore. In consequence of this failure, there is scarcely a county in the State possessing even the single company, required by the Constitution.

The vast importance of judicious Legislation upon this subject is sufficiently obvious to all, and requires no enforcement from the undersigned, even if it were proper in him to sug-

gest it. But there are a few prominent points connected with this subject, which it may not be out of place to notice here.

In the first place, the undersigned would suggest a change in the mode providing for the enforcement of the Militia laws. These laws actually bristle with penalties for their infraction. Heavy fines are to be imposed upon officers of all grades, and privates, sufficient, if enforced, to raise a large revenue ; but, practically, the penalties are never enforced, and the laws remain a dead letter.

Since indiscriminate *punishments* have been found ineffectual to prevent neglect of duty, might it not be well to try the effect of *rewards*. This change has been found beneficial in the marine service, and has been carried out in our Militia system in the city of Baltimore. In the city of Baltimore, the Uniform Volunteer Companies, which shall make the four parades, as prescribed by law, are entitled to receive one hundred dollars each from the city. Reports of these parades are regularly made to the Adjutant General by the Colonels of the regiments to which the Companies are attached, and upon obtaining the certificate of the Adjutant General that it appears from the reports filed in his office that they have complied with the law requirements, the money is paid ; and in the city of Baltimore alone, do we find the system even moderately efficient. Would not a like system, if adopted throughout the State, be productive of beneficial results ? I think it would. While the amount thus paid by the counties in support of the Volunteer Companies, within their bounds, would be insignificant, when compared with the protection, and security thrown around the homes and property of the citizens of the State.

In addition to the provision I would suggest that each private or officer who regularly performs Militia duty as required by law, should be furnished with a certificate to that effect by the commanding officer, which, when presented to the County or State Collector, shall authorize them to make a deduction from his tax bill of a certain per cent, and a certificate for a certain sum of money to be made assignable, might be given to such as have no taxes to pay, and thus an incentive would be afforded to the tax paying and non-tax paying volunteer. The Legislature might further provide for the payment of ferriage or tolls incurred by the volunteer in repairing to the place of meeting, or might allow each militia man, in attendance at a parade, a per diem, and there are numerous other ways in which they might confer substantial benefit upon the individual, at small charge to the public.

There, are in our State, large numbers of men who are willing to abstract from their vocations time enough to devote to the acquirement of military knowledge and to assume the duties of the soldier, with the patriotic view of being ready to sup-

press the disorders of a time of peace and to maintain the public liberties in a time of war.

In my opinion the Legislature of the State should encourage by all proper means, the uniformed disciplined volunteer companies. We can never have large standing armies, but may have efficient, well armed citizen soldiers ready for defence at a moment's warning. The volunteer system addresses itself to the predilections of the individual, and which, if properly sustained by the State, will accomplish the great purposes of a citizen military. I verily believe that at this time every regiment in the State might have attached to it one or more uniformed companies if there were any assurance that they would be properly armed by the State. The State would then have a mobile body of uniformed troops armed, equipped and possibly well disciplined for service composed of citizen soldiers, ever ready when their services may be needed, to uphold the supremacy of the law, or to repel or suppress invasion upon her peace and sovereignty, and to protect the homes and property of her citizens from the treasonable assaults of fanaticism.

An indispensable prerequisite to the proper re-organization of the Militia is the purchase of arms of the proper description.

In conformity with the 7th section of an act of Congress entitled "An act making appropriations for the support of the Army, for the year ending the 30th September, 1856, and for other purposes," approved the 3d of March, 1855. The apportionment to the States is made according to the number of their Representatives and Senators in Congress respectively. Upon this basis the distribution of arms has been made ever since 1856. The number of arms received by the State from this source annually is 365 muskets, but at this time there are requisitions on this office for at least 1200, and I fear a larger number would be eagerly required by the other companies which would be formed if there were any assurance or expectation of obtaining arms. In addition to the supply of these pressing demands the State should possess a considerable reserve in its armories to meet any sudden emergency; and the only way to procure them is by purchase by the State. The modern improvements in munitions of war have rendered the old style of musket almost useless against an enemy armed with the new weapons; and the purchase by the State should be of the improved arms. The old muskets on hand mentioned in the return herewith submitted, useless as they now are, can be rendered serviceable at a moderate cost.

On the 28th of December last I addressed a letter of enquiry to Col. H. K. Craig, of the Ordnance Department, Washington, to which he, on the 30th, of the same month, replied; and by way of putting the Legislature in possession of full information in relation to the cost, &c., of modernizing these

old arms, I beg leave to refer them to the subjoined correspondence.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
ANNAPOLIS, DEC. 28th, 1859.

COL. H. K. CRAIG,

Col. of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.:

There are now in the Armories of this State various old muskets of different patterns—all of the smooth bore, many with flint locks and some without bayonets. I have understood that the State of New Jersey, and perhaps other States have found themselves similarly circumstanced, and have obtained leave from the general government to have them altered to the Minnie pattern upon making compensation for the service rendered.

I propose to recommend to the Legislature of this State to have the old muskets modernized and am desirous to ascertain 1st, whether this can be done by the general government upon payment by the State for the service; 2nd, what would be the expense of rifling the smooth bore muskets with the spiral groove; 3d, what is the cost of altering the flint lock to percussion; 4th, the cost of proper bayonet.

If you will be good enough to turn this letter over to the person who can give me these items of information, you will confer an advantage upon the State. I fear your own time may be too much occupied to attend personally to it.

Very Respectfully,

Your O'b't Serv't.

N. BREWER, of Jno.,
ADJUTANT GENERAL.

ORDNANCE OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, DEC. 30, 1859.

GEN. N. BREWER of Jno..

Adjutant General, Md.,
Annapolis.

SIR:—In answer to your letter of the 28th inst., I have to state that the Department will readily undertake the alteration of flint lock to rifled Muskets and of flint lock to percussion, at the following rates, being the actual cost of the work, viz;

For altering flint lock to rifled Muskets - - - \$2.70

For altering flint to percussion Muskets - - - - 1.00

The cost of transportation to and from the arsenal, where the work may be done, being paid by the State, and the cost of the work can either be charged to the State's quota, to

the extent of arms that may then be due, or special payment may be made for it by the State.

The price of bayonets is - - - - - \$1.44

Should the Legislature pass an act to have the work done, I would suggest that all the muskets which are intended to be altered may be concentrated in one or two places with a view to their examination by an agent of the Department as to their fitness for alteration.

Respectfully Your Ob't Serv't,

H. K. CRAIG,
COLONEL OF ORDNANCE.

P. S.—The within prices paid for altering muskets have been named, or the supposition that the guns to be altered are of one model. Should there be much of a variety of models, however, the cost of work may be considerably increased thereby.

I would therefore suggest, before coming to a final conclusion in the matter, that you will give me a full account of the different models, the names of the manufacturers and years of manufacture.

H. K. C.

I suggest that the Adjutant General should be authorized to cause the work to be done, and that the Governor should be empowered to pay the expenses of the same from the State Treasury.

But all other endeavors, to encourage a proper military spirit, will be ineffectual, without some provision for the diffusion of correct military knowledge among the people. Without properly drilled officers, the men will never become perfected in the exercises of the field. They cannot be made to listen to the confused orders of officers, as inexperienced as themselves, of the commonest military duties. With competent officers, it will always be easy in this country to raise an army, sufficient for purposes of defence. The recent experience of our National Government, during the Mexican war, shows that nothing is required but the educated officer; and the West Point Academy has established its claim to the National gratitude upon the field of battle, during the war. Several of the States of the Union have followed this example of the United States, and the military schools of Kentucky and Virginia in particular, are successful imitations of the West Point Academy. Virginia has built up her Military Institute, at Lexington, at an expense of \$112,250; and has contributed towards its annual support since the year 1839, the sum of \$127,760. The annual appropriation of the State to its support is now upwards of \$10,000. It has been constantly filled with an increasing number of students, of whom

it has graduated 359 young men, who have returned to their homes in different parts of the State, thoroughly drilled, and are each capable of disseminating the knowledge he has thus acquired, of military life, while pursuing the ordinary branches of a collegiate education. An additional evidence of the interest felt by the State in this school, is furnished by the fact, that the Superintendent was sent abroad, at the expense of the State, to investigate the details of instruction at the Military Schools in Europe, and his report, with sundry other reports, and interesting publications, which I have obtained from the able and distinguished Superintendent, are respectfully submitted to the attention of the Legislature. Various reports made by the distinguished citizens who hold the honorable position of visitors at the Institute, show how successfully the Military branch of instruction can be engrafted upon ordinary college education, without impairing the efficiency of either, while giving a new zest to each. One interesting fact is stated, which furnishes a conclusive answer to an objection sometimes urged that military schools, exert an unfavorable effect upon the character of the young. I allude to the statement, that one-fifth of all the graduates have become connected with some of the religious denominations, as communicants, during their stay at the Institute.

No State can have more urgent need to look well to her defences than Maryland. Situated upon the frontier of each section, her soil will be exposed to the risk of abolition forays, as long as the infamous schemes of the traitors at the North shall continue to disturb the public peace; and would be the first battle ground of the sections, if the fell spirit of disunion shall ever prevail in our Councils. The most ordinary rules of prudence, would suggest a timely preparation in peace, for the possibilities of war.

Our State contains a numerous slave population, in some counties, far outnumbering the whites. The peculiar features of the country, intersected by bays, and navigable rivers and creeks, frequented by numerous vessels, manned often by lawless individuals, exposes us to depredations upon our property and infractions of our laws, which can only be successfully guarded against by the presence of an organized force, ready to respond to the call of the public authorities.

It would not be asking too much from the Legislature, in behalf of the people of Maryland, to suggest the establishment of a distinct Military Institute in this State. But if this scheme should seem inexpedient at this time, it would surely be within the power of the State to engraft a military branch upon one of the colleges now in operation in our borders, assimilating it, as far as may be, to the Virginia Insti-

tute. An adequate appropriation would doubtless secure the services of a Southerner, educated at West Point, and competent to give all requisite instruction in the essentials of military education, to the children of the State, within our own borders. As an equivalent for such a donation, the College might be required to educate, free of cost, a number of deserving young men from the several counties, in just such branches as are most readily learned. Each of the students at such an Institute, on returning to his home, would form the centre from which the military knowledge thus acquired would be disseminated. In no other way could the object be accomplished so thoroughly, and at so small an expense to the State. The choice of a location for establishing such a branch, would, of course, rest with the General Assembly, but I cannot forbear to recommend St. John's College as particularly suited for the purpose. Its position at the seat of Government, under the supervision of the Legislature and Executive; its fine grounds; its central and accessible location, and its salubrious situation, combine to render it an appropriate place for making the essay. The students might serve, as they do at Lexington, as guards for the Armory, and other public property, now so much exposed to any sudden attack. According to this plan the task to be performed by this State would be an easy one, compared with what has already been accomplished by other States, who have expended large sums to obtain advantages, which are accessible to Maryland at a small outlay.

In conclusion, permit me to say, that in the opinion of the undersigned, the State of Maryland, under existing circumstances, will be wanting in loyalty to herself, and the Union of which she is an integral part, if she is not aroused to the necessity of establishing her Militia upon such a basis that it may afford the proper bulwark of defence.

All of which is most respectfully submitted.

N. BREWER, of John,
Adjutant General M. M.

